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ticular he fails to show (1) that time is a stuff both 'resistant and substantial,' (2) that consciousness is to some extent independent of cerebral structure; and (3) that instinct leads us to a comprehension of life which intellect could never give. Ch. IV reviews the progress of philosophy, with the help of Lewes and Lange; traces the gradual growth of the mechanistic theory of the universe; and decides that philosophy fails in its search for final truth. Ch. V upholds the automaton theory as against McDougall. Ch. VI traces the origin of fallacies to primitive and congenital tendencies to believe, tendencies which weaken with evolution, so that the fully developed brain of man approaches an impartial *tabula rasa*. Ch. VII defines the true province of philosophy as increase of positive knowledge (this is, however, more correctly referred to science) and dissipation of error, the break-up of erroneous intuitions about conduct.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that the author is tarred with his own critical brush. He will hear nothing of metaphysics, yet he formulates a metaphysical attitude (p. 229 and elsewhere); he will hear nothing of epistemology, yet he commits himself to a theory of knowledge (p. 220 and elsewhere). But with all his constructive weakness there can be no doubt that his criticism is in large measure effective; and his outspoken protest against Bergsonian mysticism is wholesome. Many of us feel, with the writer of the preface, that "M. Bergson is gifted with an admirable facility of diction, and has succeeded in arresting attention. On that account, since he has exceeded the limits of fantastic speculation which it is customary to tolerate on the stage of metaphysics, and has carried his methods into the arena of sober science, it is a matter of urgency that his illusions and perversions should be exposed with uncompromising frankness." The book will probably make for good; but the last word must be left to the philosophers *von Fach*.

*A Manual of Mental Science.* By L. M. WHIPPLE. New York, Metaphysical Publishing Co., 1911. pp. 221. Price \$1.

This little book has a practical as well as a theoretical side. For "Exact Thinking renders Mental Healing possible, sure and safe." Let us, then, begin to think exactly. We come upon such verities as that Truth contains no error; that Of two contradictory opposites or statements both cannot in any event be true; that Something from Nothing is impossible,—nay, more, that Something cannot be produced from nothing; that the Substance of Nothing is vacancy. Continuing our efforts, we discover that Man is spiritual in essence but mental in action; that there is no Source of evil or disease; for disease proceeds only from incorrect thinking, and its cause is always mental; so that the Mentality is the only Source of sickness. On the basis of such Exact Thinking, the author formulates Rules for Living, for Character, for the Home, for Business and for Health.

*Across Australia.* By BALDWIN SPENCER and F. J. GILLEN. In two volumes. London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd.; New York, The Macmillan Co. With illustrations, maps and plates. 1912. Vol. i., pp. xiv., 254; vol. ii., pp. xvii., 255-515. Price \$7 net.

Messrs. Spencer and Gillen are the joint authors of two very valuable works upon the ethnology of Central Australia,—*The Native Tribes of Central Australia* (1899) and *The Northern Tribes of Central Australia* (1894); the former book has, unfortunately, been

allowed to go out of print. The volumes now before us record no new investigations; they recount, in more or less popular form, a traverse of the continent from Oodnadatta in the south to the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north, and thus generalize and condense the travels and labors of the authors upon several separate journeys. Geographical features, climate, fauna and flora, are set forth in vivid and entertaining fashion; and the reader's interest is held by such incidents as the discovery of a true crab on the dry steppes or of a Central Australian honey-ant like that of Colorado and Mexico, by the description of a palaeolithic feast (129 ff.), by tales of early exploration and settlement, and by good-humored stories of the accidents and discomforts of camp life. The social organization, customs, beliefs and ceremonial observances of the various tribes—from the Urabunna through the celebrated Arunta, the Kaitish, Unmatjera, Warramunga, Tjingilli, Umbaia and Binbinga, to the coastal Anula and Mara—are explained with sympathy and understanding, though, as is natural in a popular work, a multitude of details and many cardinal points, familiar to readers of the more technical works, have been omitted. The book as a whole offers an admirable introduction to the ethnology of Central Australia; it gives the earlier volumes a background and perspective whose absence, realized but dimly when they were first read, can now be seen to have been a serious deficiency. It shows, more especially, how the writers obtained their information and their photographs: both of them were considered as fully initiated members of the Arunta tribe, and were known familiarly to their fellow-tribesmen as "stomach" and "little stomach"—we learn that on one occasion their respective capacities were thirteen and six eggs at a meal; both were therefore allowed and even invited to be present at the most sacred ceremonies; and the natives were everywhere friendly,—the Tjingilli, for instance, actually sending messengers on ahead, without saying anything about it, to tell the Umbaia that the visitors were coming and were to be well treated.

The two volumes are lavishly illustrated, though (unless I am mistaken) all the cuts, with the exception of some views of scenery, have been published elsewhere. There are a few signs of haste, or perhaps of the dual authorship, as in the repetition of the note on porcupine grass (110, 145; there are other similar repetitions) and in the discrepancy of the dimensions assigned to Ayers Rock (111, 113 f.). In general, however, the writing is as careful as it is interesting, and the work may be cordially recommended.<sup>1</sup>

E. B. T.

*The Life of Nietzsche.* By ELIZABETH FOERSTER-NIETZSCHE. Vol. I. The Young Nietzsche. New York, Sturgis and Walton Co., 1912. pp. xi, 399. Price \$4.

This, the first volume of a popular biography of Nietzsche, covers the happy years from 1844 to 1876; the second and concluding volume will show us the other, *The Lonely Nietzsche*. We read here of Nietzsche's childhood: he lost his father when five years old, and was brought up in a feminine household, with grandmother, mother, two aunts and his only sister. We read further of his school days at Pforta, with their scrapes and successes; of his year at Bonn, and

<sup>1</sup>Since this notice was written, anthropology has suffered a serious loss by the death of Mr. F. J. Gillen. It seems strange that while Professor Spencer received the well-earned honor of a C. M. G., Mr. Gillen—a special magistrate and sub-protector of aborigines, and precisely the type of official that one would suppose the imperial authorities desirous to encourage—should have gone unrewarded.